1. According to Madison in Federalist #51, the “primary control on the power of government” is
   a. a dependence on the people — on the individual and the public virtue of the people.
   b. the auxiliary precautions.
   c. the chief executive, who will always cool and control the passions of the people.
   d. the checks and balances system and the separation of powers.

2. According to your notes, what are the two “great pillars” upon which our constitutional system of government rests?
   a. public virtue and auxiliary precautions
   b. auxiliary precautions and mechanical controls
   c. public virtue and private virtue
   d. republican government and the “democratic principle”

3. Which statement does NOT correctly state some notion of public virtue as understood by the Founders or subsequent generations of Americans. (Be sure to base you answer on the things that were presented in class.)
   a. We must exercise individual virtue in public as well as private affairs.
   b. We must avoid political compromise because it weakens the government and our own moral resolve.
   c. We must be willing to serve and participate in the government and community affairs.
   d. One must seek political compromise even when you cannot compromise your personal values.

4. When one considers the auxiliary precautions spoken of by James Madison, which statement correctly describes a principle contained in those precautions?
   a. There is only one way to secure the principle of limited government—some powers must be specifically prohibited.
   b. The creation of small republics is the best way to guard against the tyranny of factions.
   c. The help insulate the government from the passions of the people and the control of factions, leaders should be chosen at different times for different terms of office.
   d. The powers not delegated to the states, are reserved to the national government.

5. Which statement correctly describes how Rule of Law is related to the principle of limited government?
   a. When government is limited, the Constitution can be changed and molded very quickly to the passions of the people by acts of Congress.
   b. When government is limited, the will of the majority can control all rights of the minority.
   c. When government is limited, the laws of Congress are superior to the Constitution itself.
   d. When government is limited, the people have greater confidence that they will be treated fairly, that their rights will be protected.

6. Legislative power is the power
   a. to interpret law
   b. to make law
   c. to execute and administer the law
   d. judge the guilt of those accused of crimes

7. According to the original constitution, which of the following was chosen directly by a popular vote of the people?
   a. the president
   b. the House of Representatives
   c. the Senate
   d. the judges

8. Based on Article One of the Constitution or the amendments, which statement about the U.S. House of Representatives is true?
   a. The term of office of a member of the House is 2 years.
   b. Members of the House must be natural born citizens of the United States.
   c. Members of the House must be 30 years old.
   d. Members of the House must be citizens for at least 9 years.
9. Which statement about the process for removing a president from office would be true.
   a. The House has the sole power to conduct the trial of a president who has been impeached.
   b. After a president is removed from office, he cannot be subject to criminal prosecution in the regular courts.
   c. A 2/3s vote is required in the Senate to convict the president of the impeachment charges.
   d. When the president of the U.S. is tried, the president of the Senate presides.

10. Which statement about a bill becoming a law is true?
    a. A president must always sign a bill for it to become a law.
    b. Congress can override a presidential veto by a simple majority vote.
    c. If a president does not sign a bill and Congress has adjourned for the year, the bill will still become a law without his signature.
    d. All bills must pass both houses of Congress before they can become law.

11. Which of the following is a delegated power of the Congress given in Art. 1, Sec. 8 of the Constitution?
    a. declare war
    b. organize and govern the state militia
    c. make treaties
    d. receive and appoint ambassadors

12. Based on the powers of the president given in Article 2 of the Constitution, which of the following words or phrases is matched with a correct description of what that word means?
    a. appointment of officers — The Congress appoints officers of the United States, but the president must give his approval.
    b. recommend measures — The president is given power to recommend how the Supreme Court should decide cases.
    c. convene and adjourn Congress — The president can call Congress or either house of Congress into session for “extraordinary” reasons.
    d. grant reprieves and pardons — The president can cancel punishment for all state and federal crimes

13. Based on Article 2 of the Constitution, which statement is NOT true.
    a. The executive power of the U.S. is vested in both the president and the vice president.
    b. A president must be a natural born citizen and be a resident of the United States for at least 14 years.
    c. The president’s oath of office requires him to “faithfully execute the Office of President” and to “preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.”
    d. The president must be at least 35 years old.

14. Which of the following is NOT one of the powers given to the president of the United States in the Constitution?
    a. commission all officers of the United States
    b. give Congress information on the state of the union
    c. set the rules for the army, the navy, and the state militias
    d. receive ambassadors and other public ministers from foreign countries

15. Judicial independence of federal judges is guaranteed in the Constitution by which provisions?
    a. Judges are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate.
    b. Judges serve for life and cannot have their salaries diminished during their terms in office.
    c. Judges are given the power of judicial review.
    d. Judges are elected by the people and do not answer to the President or to Congress.
16. Concerning the courts of the United States, which statement is true?
   a. A case involving an ambassador can be taken directly to the Supreme Court of the United States without going first to another court.
   b. Having appellate jurisdiction means that a court has jurisdiction to hear a case first, before any other court has jurisdiction.
   c. A case between two states must be heard in a lower court before the Supreme Court can take the case.
   d. In order to get a fair trial, a person accused of a federal crime cannot be tried in the state where the crime was committed.

17. Which of the following is correctly matched together?
   a. Article 3 of the Constitution — contains the “supremacy clause” and the “no religious test” clause
   b. Article 6 of the Constitution — describes the executive branch of government
   c. Article 1 of the Constitution — describes the legislative branch of government
   d. Article 5 of the Constitution — describes basic relations between states such as the full faith and credit clause

18. Based on the Constitution, which of the following statements is true?
   a. The House of Representatives (not the Senate) has the “sole power to try all impeachments.”
   b. A citizen is someone who is born in the United States or naturalized as a citizen.
   c. If you want to sue a state, you must sue it in federal court.
   d. A state can deny a person his life, liberty or property without due process of the law.

19. Which option does NOT correctly describe something contained in Article 4 of the Constitution?
   a. Full faith and credit must be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.
   b. The legislatures of all the states must approve the admission of any new state to the union.
   c. The national government will guarantee a republican form of government to every state.
   d. A president’s salary cannot be decreased nor increased during his term.

20. Which of the following correctly gives one of the possible methods to propose and then ratify an amendment to the Constitution? (Look carefully at the fractions and watch the word vote.)
   a. 2/3 of the states request a national convention to propose -- ratified by 3/4 of the delegates who attend a national ratifying convention
   b. 3/4 vote of both houses of Congress propose -- ratified by 2/3 of the state legislatures
   c. 2/3 vote of both houses of Congress propose -- ratified by 3/4 of the state legislatures
   d. 3/4 of the states call a national convention to propose -- ratified by 2/3 of the state ratifying conventions (one being held in each state)

21. Which option correctly describes a provision of Articles 5, 6, or 7 of the Constitution?
   a. Each state legislature can determine how an amendment to the U.S. Constitution will be ratified in that state.
   b. Judges in a state are not bound by federal law if the federal law conflicts with a state’s constitution.
   c. Eleven states were required to ratify the Constitution before it would go into effect.
   d. The equal representation of each state in the U.S. Senate cannot be changed by amendment to the Constitution.

22. Which amendment is correctly matched with its content?
   a. Amendment 24 - no poll taxes can be assessed to vote
   b. Amendment 19 - changed the beginning dates for presidential and congressional terms of office
   c. Amendment 26 - allows U.S. Senators to be elected by the people
   d. Amendment 16 - gave women the right to vote

23. Which amendment is correctly matched with its content?
   a. Amendment 17 - changed the method by which electors cast ballots for president
   b. Amendment 12 - gave former slaves the right to vote
   c. Amendment 16 - the federal government can assess a tax on income
   d. Amendment 6 - prohibits excessive fines or cruel and unusual punishment
24. Which of the following phrases from the first ten amendments is matched with a correct description of what that phrase means?
   a. indictment by a grand jury — a grand jury must find you guilty before you can be punished for a crime
   b. informed of crime — people accused of a crime must be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation
   c. confront witnesses — a defendant in a criminal case can stop any witness from testifying against him
   d. private property taken — the federal government can take property for public use without paying for it

25. Which option does NOT correctly state a reason for the creation of the Constitution that is found in the Preamble?
   a. provide for absolute social and economic equality
   b. establish justice
   c. ensure domestic tranquility
   d. promote the general welfare

26. According to Alexander Hamilton in Federalist Essay #9,
   a. the United States should carefully follow Montesquieu’s recommendation on the size of a republic.
   b. a true definition of a confederacy is the consolidation of the states into one government.
   c. that as far as confederacies have been used in the world, they have been the cause of incurable disorder and imbecility in government.
   d. the proposed Constitution for the United States DOES imply an abolition of the states.

27. According to James Madison in Federalist Essay #10 and #14,
   a. one point of difference between a democracy and a republic is that a democracy can govern a greater number of citizens than can a republic.
   b. one point of difference between a democracy and a republic is that a democracy can govern a larger territory than can a republic.
   c. a democracy has a better chance of controlling the effects of faction than does a republic.
   d. that laws made by representatives of the people may be better for the public good than if the laws were made directly by the people.

28. According to James Madison in Federalist Essay #37,
   a. energy in government is NOT essential to the government’s ability to provide protection against external or internal problems and dangers.
   b. it is a very EASY task to balance the need for energy in the government with the desire for the people to have as much liberty and freedom as is possible.
   c. to secure liberty, it is BETTER to have government officials serve very LONG terms in office; to preserve stability and proper power in government, it is BEST to have government officials serve very SHORT terms in office.
   d. it was very NECESSARY at the Constitutional Convention to have the small and the large states compromise on the issue of representation in the government.

29. Based on James Madison in Federalist Essay #39, which one of the following statements is NOT true?
   a. only a republican form of government is reconcilable with the genius of the American people.
   b. a republic derives its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people.
   c. a republic should derive its powers from a very small portion of the people.
   d. the U.S. Constitution does establish and conform to the principles of a republic.

30. According to James Madison in Federalist Essays #41, 45, 46, or 47,
   a. the “general welfare” clause of the Constitution was meant to give the national government unlimited powers that go beyond the specific enumeration of powers.
   b. the “whole mass” of powers given to the national government will definitely threaten the peace and happiness of the American people.
   c. the powers given to the national government are necessary for the purposes of the entire Union and do not threaten the individual states.
   d. there is too much overlapping power among the branches of the government and an accumulation of too much power in one branch is very likely.
31. According to Alexander Hamilton in Federalist Essays #78,
   a. allowing judges to serve for life is a dangerous principle that must be avoided in the Constitution.
   b. the judiciary can truly be said to have neither force nor will, no power over the sword of the purse, but only the power of judgment.
   c. there can be no true liberty in society if the power to judge is mixed with legislative or executive powers.
   d. it is NOT within the power of the courts to declare any act that is contrary to the Constitution null and void.
Key to Exam Questions

1. a 17. c
2. a 18. b
3. b 19. b
4. c 20. c
5. d 21. d
6. b 22. a
7. b 23. c
8. a 24. b
9. c 25. a
10. d 26. c
11. a 27. d
12. c 28. d
13. a 29. c
14. c 30. c
15. b 31. b
16. a